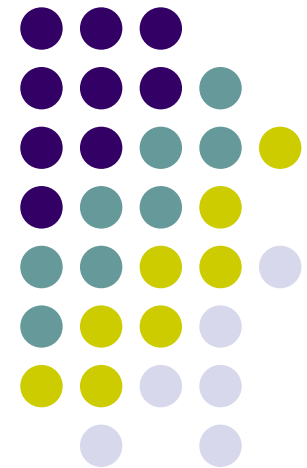


Calibrating Rate Indexing Mechanisms for Third Generation Incentive Regulation in Ontario

Presentation to IRM3 Stakeholders

Larry Kaufmann, *Partner*
Pacific Economics Group

Toronto, Ontario
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Pacific Economics Group, LLC
Economic and Litigation Consulting



Introduction

PEG has

- Made preliminary recommendations for X factors for the third generation incentive regulation mechanism (IRM3) in Ontario
- Summarized our recommendations in a Draft Report for OEB Staff

Today's presentation will briefly review those recommendations and report



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Organization

- 1.X Factor Overview
- 2.Options for Estimating X Factors
- 3.TFP Estimation
 - Previous IR in Ontario
 - Recent indexing results in Ontario
 - US TFP trends
 - Comparison US and Ontario TFP trends
- 4.Consumer Dividend Estimation
- 5.Recommendations



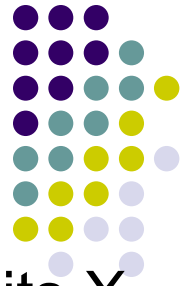


X Factor Overview

Main objectives for regulatory framework to be established in IRM 3:

- Sustainable
- Predictable
- Effective
- Practical





X Factor Overview (Con't)

PEG has been guided by these objectives in developing its X factor recommendations

Intention has been to put in place

- Data Sources
- Empirical Tools

That

- Lead to reasonable X factors in IRM3
- Can be easily expanded and revised in future IR applications

>> current approach not set in stone for all future IR- it *should* evolve over time





X Factor Overview (Con't)

Staff and most of the Working Group think an industry price index (IPI) to measure inflation may be appropriate in IRM3

With an IPI, the X factor is the sum of two components

1. The industry trend in total factor productivity (TFP)
2. A consumer dividend





X Factor Overview (Con't)

PEG has developed recommendations for the productivity factor and a recommended approach for consumer dividends

In each case, we have tried to use data and empirical techniques that

- Lead to reasonable current values
- Provide a sustainable – but flexible – basis for setting future X factors





X Factor Overview (Con't)

Cost of Service Review: R=C

$$\underbrace{\% \Delta R^{Industry}}_{\text{Revenue}} = \underbrace{\% \Delta Y^{Industry}}_{\text{Output Quantity}} + \underbrace{\% \Delta P^{Industry}}_{\text{Output Price}}$$

$$\underbrace{\% \Delta C^{Industry}}_{\text{Cost}} = \underbrace{\% \Delta X^{Industry}}_{\text{Input Quantity}} + \underbrace{\% \Delta W^{Industry}}_{\text{Input Price}}$$

$$\% \Delta R^{Industry} = \% \Delta C^{Industry}$$

$$\Rightarrow \% \Delta P^I = \% \Delta W^I - (\% \Delta Y^I - \% \Delta X^I)$$

↑
Inflation factor
(P)

↑
X factor
(X)





X Factor Overview(Con't)

Most X-factors in approved *North American* price cap plans are *calibrated* to track industry total factor productivity TFP trend

Total Factor Productivity

TFP = Output/Input

TFP Growth = Changes in Output Quantity minus Changes in Input Quantity





X Factor Options

Two main methods can be used to estimate Total Factor Productivity (TFP) and calibrate X factors

1. Index-based Methods
2. Econometric Methods





X Factor Options (Con't)

Indexing methods compute measures of comprehensive output quantities (Y) and input quantities (X)

Change in TFP (ΔTFP) is then computed as

$$\Delta\text{TFP} = \Delta Y - \Delta X$$





X Factor Options (Con't)

Output quantity a weighted average of:

- Customer Numbers
- kWh deliveries
- kW demand (if available and accurate)

Revenue shares should be used to weight output quantity subindexes but are often unavailable

Cost elasticity shares are a second best, feasible alternative for output weights





X Factor Options (Con't)

Input quantity a weighted average of:

- Labor inputs (if available)
- Other OM&A inputs
- Capital inputs

Changes in input quantity measured as changes in expenditure on the input minus the change in the associated input price subindex

>> input price indices constructed at same time as TFP indexes





X Factor Options (Con't)

Index-based approaches to TFP measurement

Pros

Relatively simple

Requires less cross sectional data

Relies on well established techniques

Relatively well understood and transparent

Cons

May not reflect diversity among distributors

Will not necessarily yield reliable estimates of future TFP trends if business conditions in future differ from the past

Requires relatively extensive time series data, usually at least 10 years





X Factor Options (Con't)

Econometric techniques can also be used to decompose TFP growth into its various components

Time trend/technological change

Realization of economies of scale

Changes in business conditions

Changes in customer density

Changes in undergrounding

System age and investment requirements

Changes in the efficiency of operations





X Factor Options (Con't)

Estimated impact of various “TFP drivers” can be used to project TFP growth going forward given estimates of expected quantitative changes in those TFP drivers

Precedents

TFP Decomposition in California

Ontario Gas IR

Victoria gas rate review (PFP)

PEG also presented TFP decomposition results for the power distribution industry in Victoria





X Factor Options (Con't)

Example

$$TFP = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 \dot{N} + \hat{a}_2 \dot{V} + \hat{a}_3 \dot{UG} + \hat{a}_4 time$$

→ coefficients estimated from total cost function

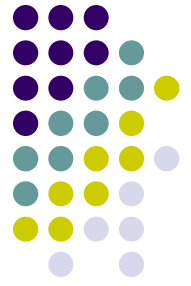
→ reflect underlying impact of “driver” variables on TFP growth

For company j

$$TFP_j = \hat{a}_0 + \hat{a}_1 \dot{N}_j + \hat{a}_2 \dot{V}_j + \hat{a}_3 \dot{UG}_j + \hat{a}_4 time$$

>> TFP projection tailored for values of individual driver variables of company j





X Factor Options (Con't)

Econometric approaches to TFP measurement

Pros

Can reflect diversity in distributor business conditions

Can capture differences in future business conditions compared with past

Does not require as extensive time series data

Cons

More complex

More cross sectional data typically required

Techniques and results less well understood





X Factor Options (Con't)

PEG ultimately decided to use indexing methods to estimate TFP

- Better understanding among stakeholders
- Easier to review
- More consistent with sustainable IR framework (?)

BUT implementing index-based approach in Ontario was impacted by data constraints on Ontario industry





X Factor Options (Con't)

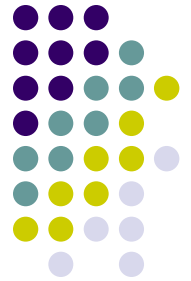
Consumer dividends often vary by company

>> “company specific” and “future” productivity factor

Consumer dividend values almost always determined through judgment

Approved dividends are between 0 and 1%, with an average value of about 0.5%





X Factor Options (Con't)

Benchmarking sometimes used to inform judgment

Basic ideas:

Relatively less efficient company →

More fat to cut →

Greater scope for incremental TFP gains →

Higher consumer dividend

And vice versa





X Factor Options (Con't)

Some examples:

- Massachusetts: econometric benchmarking
- New Zealand: productivity level benchmarks

Benchmarking also used extensively to set “stretch” goals overseas, but the paradigm(s) are different, so don’t set consumer dividends *per se*





X Factor Options (Con't)

Given uncertainty with benchmarking, it is often better if regulation does not establish a direct, mechanistic link between benchmarking results and consumer dividend

>> puts too much weight on getting the value of benchmarking evaluation exactly “right”

But it is appropriate to use rigorous benchmarking results to inform values of consumer dividends

- “good” benchmarking evaluation → relatively lower consumer dividend
- “bad” benchmarking evaluation → relatively high consumer dividend





TFP Estimation

Estimation of Industry TFP Trends

PEG considered three sources of information for setting industry TFP trends

1. TFP Estimation from previous IR applications in Ontario
2. Recent index-based TFP measures for Ontario industry
3. Recent index-based TFP measures for US industry





TFP Estimation (Con't)

Previous TFP Estimation from Ontario

In IRM1, Cronin and King estimated TFP trends for 48 Ontario electricity distributors for the 1988-97 period

Average TFP growth over period = 0.86%

Average TFP growth over second half of period = 2.05%

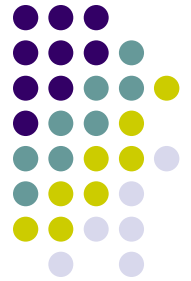
Board put more weight on second half TFP growth and approved a TFP trend of 1.25% ($=2/3*0.86\% + 1/3*2.05\%$)



Table 1

Estimated TFP Growth in First Generation IRM

Entire Sample: 1988-97			
Size Class	Output Quantity Growth	Input Quantity Growth	TFP Growth
Small	0.84%	0.27%	0.57%
Medium	2.05%	1.04%	1.01%
Large	1.08%	0.16%	0.92%
All Utilities	1.40%	0.54%	0.86%
"First Half" of Sample Period: 1988-93			
Size Class	Output Quantity Growth	Input Quantity Growth	TFP Growth
Small	1.30%	1.77%	-0.45%
Medium	2.91%	2.59%	0.31%
Large	1.38%	1.66%	-0.28%
All Utilities	1.97%	2.06%	-0.09%
"Second Half" of Sample Period: 1993-97			
Size Class	Output Quantity Growth	Input Quantity Growth	TFP Growth
Small	0.26%	-1.60%	1.85%
Medium	0.98%	-0.90%	1.89%
Large	0.71%	-1.71%	2.42%
All Utilities	0.69%	-1.36%	2.05%





TFP Estimation (Con't)

Previous TFP Estimation from Ontario

In IRM 2, the X factor was set equal to 1%

Determined through judgment and overall view of evidence and precedents from other proceedings





TFP Estimation (Con't)

Current TFP Measures in Ontario

PEG also estimated recent TFP trends for Ontario industry

High quality data available only since 2002

Data sources are RRR filings

Estimated capital stock for 2002 using reported book data and imputations on previous capital additions 1992-2002





TFP Estimation (Con't)

Current TFP Measures in Ontario

Output growth is a weighted average growth in

- Customer numbers
- kWh deliveries (weather normalized for residential customers)

Cost elasticity shares served as weights





TFP Estimation (Con't)

WEATHER-NORMALIZATION MODEL OF RESIDENTIAL VOLUMES FOR POWER DISTRIBUTION

VARIABLE KEY

HDD = Heating Degree Days

N = Number Of Residential Customers

EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	T-STATISTIC		
HDD	0.149	3.51	Rbar-Squared	0.988
N	0.982	169.84	Number of Observations	384
Constant	8.127	21.88		





TFP Estimation (Con't)

Input quantity growth a weighted average of growth in:

- Capital additions
- Deflated OM&A

Cost shares served as weights

Input price indexes:

- Capital: Cost of Service Capital Service Price Index
- OM&A: GDP-IPI FDD





Table 3

OUTPUT QUANTITY GROWTH: ONTARIO POWER DISTRIBUTORS

Year	Output Quantity		Customers		Volume	
	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate
2002	1.00000		1.00000		1.00000	
2003	1.03055	3.01%	1.01996	1.98%	1.04883	4.77%
2004	1.04165	1.07%	1.03657	1.62%	1.05035	0.14%
2005	1.06892	2.58%	1.05081	1.36%	1.10048	4.66%
2006	1.06545	-0.33%	1.06398	1.25%	1.06795	-3.00%
Average Annual Growth Rate 2002-2006		1.58%			1.55%	1.64%





Table 4

INPUT QUANTITY GROWTH: ONTARIO POWER DISTRIBUTORS

Year	Input Quantity		OM&A		Capital	
	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate
2002	1.00000		1.00000		1.00000	
2003	1.01113	1.11%	1.01181	1.17%	1.01065	1.06%
2004	1.01006	-0.11%	0.98394	-2.79%	1.02535	1.44%
2005	1.04058	2.98%	1.03910	5.45%	1.04189	1.60%
2006	1.06516	2.33%	1.05646	1.66%	1.07049	2.71%
Average Annual Growth Rate 2002-2006		1.58%			1.37%	1.70%





Table 6

PRODUCTIVITY RESULTS: ONTARIO POWER DISTRIBUTORS

Year	Output Quantity		Input Quantity		TFP	
	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate	Index	Growth Rate
2002	1.000		1.000		1.000	
2003	1.031	3.01%	1.011	1.11%	1.019	1.90%
2004	1.042	1.07%	1.010	-0.11%	1.031	1.18%
2005	1.069	2.58%	1.041	2.98%	1.027	-0.39%
2006	1.065	-0.33%	1.065	2.33%	1.000	-2.66%
Average Annual Growth Rate 2002-2006		1.58%			1.58%	0.01%





TFP Estimation (Con't)

TFP Results

Results show that TFP was essentially flat between 2002 and 2006

However, PEG believes current data limitations reduce the accuracy and reliability of these TFP trends





TFP Estimation (Con't)

US Index-based TFP Trends

PEG also estimated TFP trends for US industry

Similar methods as for Ontario although:

- Three inputs (data exists on labor – non-labor split of OM&A)
- 1964 benchmark value for capital stock



Table 7

SAMPLED POWER DISTRIBUTORS FOR TFP TREND RESEARCH

Alabama Power	Northern Indiana Public Service
Appalachian Power	Northern States Power
Arizona Public Service	Ohio Edison
Atlantic City Electric	Ohio Power
Avista	Oklahoma Gas and Electric
Baltimore Gas & Electric	Orange and Rockland Utilities
Black Hills Power	Otter Tail Power
Boston Edison	Pacific Gas & Electric
Carolina Power & Light	PacifiCorp
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	Potomac Edison
Central Illinois Light	Potomac Electric Power
Central Maine Power	PSI Energy
Central Vermont Public Service	Public Service of Colorado
Cincinnati Gas & Electric	Public Service of New Hampshire
CLECO	Public Service of Oklahoma
Cleveland Electric Illuminating	Public Service Electric & Gas
Columbus Southern Power	Rochester Gas and Electric
Duke Power	San Diego Gas & Electric
Edison Sault Electric	South Carolina Electric & Gas
El Paso Electric	Southern California Edison
Empire District Electric	Southern Indiana Gas & Electric
Florida Power & Light	Southwestern Electric Power
Florida Power	Southwestern Public Service
Idaho Power	Tampa Electric
Kansas City Power & Light	Toledo Edison
Kansas Gas & Electric	Tuscon Electric Power
Kentucky Power	Union Light Heat & Power
Kentucky Utilities	United Illuminating
Kingsport Power	Virginia Electric & Power
Louisville Gas and Electric	West Penn Power
Madison Gas and Electric	Western Massachusetts Electric
Maine Public Service	Wisconsin Electric Power
Mississippi Power	Wisconsin Power and Light
Mount Carmel Public Utility	Wisconsin Public Service
Nevada Power	



Table 8

OUTPUT QUANTITY INDEXES: U.S. SAMPLE

Year	Summary Index	Quantity Subindexes	
		Customer Numbers	Deliveries
1988	1.000	1.000	1.000
1989	1.040	1.037	1.046
1990	1.060	1.057	1.066
1991	1.077	1.071	1.087
1992	1.089	1.085	1.094
1993	1.111	1.100	1.130
1994	1.131	1.116	1.155
1995	1.152	1.133	1.184
1996	1.171	1.148	1.211
1997	1.190	1.168	1.229
1998	1.213	1.185	1.262
1999	1.233	1.204	1.285
2000	1.260	1.224	1.322
2001	1.272	1.244	1.322
2002	1.291	1.259	1.346
2003	1.309	1.278	1.364
2004	1.333	1.298	1.395
2005	1.357	1.316	1.429
2006	1.371	1.337	1.430
Average Annual Growth Rate 1988-2006	1.75%	1.61%	1.99%

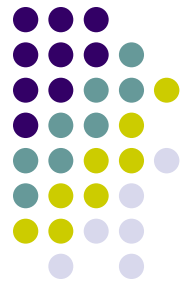


Table 9

INPUT QUANTITY INDEXES: U.S. SAMPLE



Year	Summary Index	Input Quantity Subindexes		
		Labor	Materials & Services	Capital
1988	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1989	1.020	1.003	1.020	1.026
1990	1.037	0.988	1.049	1.049
1991	1.064	0.988	1.118	1.071
1992	1.068	0.978	1.090	1.090
1993	1.106	1.003	1.191	1.108
1994	1.114	0.948	1.255	1.123
1995	1.115	0.918	1.258	1.135
1996	1.128	0.908	1.314	1.144
1997	1.123	0.846	1.336	1.154
1998	1.145	0.837	1.437	1.164
1999	1.157	0.841	1.455	1.177
2000	1.158	0.813	1.470	1.185
2001	1.150	0.771	1.448	1.195
2002	1.153	0.747	1.483	1.202
2003	1.181	0.769	1.558	1.216
2004	1.173	0.753	1.510	1.224
2005	1.191	0.772	1.560	1.232
2006	1.205	0.797	1.586	1.237
Average Annual Growth Rate 1988-2006	1.04%	-1.26%	2.56%	1.18%



Table 10

INPUT PRICE INDEXES: U.S. SAMPLE



Year	Summary Index	Input Quantity Subindexes		
		Labor	Materials & Services	Capital
1988	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1989	1.051	1.043	1.038	1.058
1990	1.100	1.094	1.078	1.110
1991	1.151	1.141	1.115	1.168
1992	1.180	1.182	1.141	1.194
1993	1.230	1.224	1.167	1.258
1994	1.368	1.263	1.191	1.478
1995	1.420	1.297	1.216	1.548
1996	1.453	1.335	1.238	1.584
1997	1.488	1.377	1.259	1.623
1998	1.485	1.427	1.273	1.596
1999	1.575	1.473	1.291	1.731
2000	1.501	1.539	1.319	1.568
2001	1.414	1.603	1.351	1.389
2002	1.474	1.659	1.374	1.469
2003	1.607	1.720	1.403	1.669
2004	1.644	1.787	1.443	1.698
2005	1.798	1.841	1.489	1.927
2006	1.925	1.893	1.536	2.111

Average Annual
Growth Rate

1988-2006

3.64%

3.54%

2.38%

4.15%

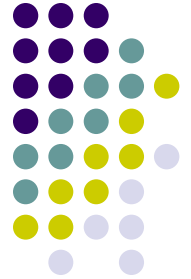


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Table 11

PRODUCTIVITY RESULTS: U.S. SAMPLE



Year	Output Quantity Index	Input Quantity Index	TFP Index
1988	1.000	1.000	1.000
1989	1.040	1.020	1.020
1990	1.060	1.037	1.022
1991	1.077	1.064	1.012
1992	1.089	1.068	1.020
1993	1.111	1.106	1.005
1994	1.131	1.114	1.015
1995	1.152	1.115	1.033
1996	1.171	1.128	1.038
1997	1.190	1.123	1.060
1998	1.213	1.145	1.060
1999	1.233	1.157	1.066
2000	1.260	1.158	1.088
2001	1.272	1.150	1.107
2002	1.291	1.153	1.119
2003	1.309	1.181	1.109
2004	1.333	1.173	1.136
2005	1.357	1.191	1.139
2006	1.371	1.205	1.138

Average Annual
Growth Rate

1988-2006

1.75%

1.04%

0.72%



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TFP Estimation (Con't)

PEG also compared US and Ontario TFP growth

Necessary to make some assumptions about Ontario TFP growth during 1997-2002 “missing years”

PEG considered four scenarios



Table 12

Comparison of US and Ontario Electricity Distribution TFP Growth

	TFP Growth				United States
	Ontario 1 ^a	Ontario 2 ^b	Ontario 3 ^c	Ontario 4 ^d	
1988	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1989	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.020
1990	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998	1.022
1991	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	1.012
1992	0.996	0.996	0.996	0.996	1.020
1993	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	1.005
1994	1.016	1.016	1.016	1.016	1.015
1995	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.037	1.033
1996	1.059	1.059	1.059	1.059	1.038
1997	1.080	1.080	1.080	1.080	1.060
1998	1.080	1.092	1.099	1.103	1.060
1999	1.080	1.104	1.117	1.126	1.066
2000	1.080	1.116	1.136	1.149	1.088
2001	1.080	1.129	1.156	1.173	1.107
2002	1.080	1.141	1.175	1.197	1.119
2003	1.081	1.141	1.175	1.197	1.109
2004	1.081	1.141	1.175	1.197	1.136
2005	1.081	1.141	1.176	1.197	1.139
2006	1.081	1.141	1.176	1.198	1.138
1988 - 2006	0.43%	0.74%	0.90%	1.00%	0.72%
1988 - 1993	-0.09%	-0.09%	-0.09%	-0.09%	0.09%
1993 - 1997	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%	2.05%	1.33%
1997 - 2002	0.00%	1.09%	1.68%	2.05%	1.09%
2002 - 2006	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.41%
Difference between Ontario and US TFP Growth Rates					
	Ontario 1 ^a	Ontario 2 ^b	Ontario 3 ^c	Ontario 4 ^d	
1988 - 2006	-0.28%	0.02%	0.18%	0.29%	
1988 - 1993	-0.19%	-0.19%	-0.19%	-0.19%	
1993 - 1997	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%	0.72%	
1997 - 2002	-1.09%	0.00%	0.58%	0.96%	
2002 - 2006	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%	

^a Assumes 0% TFP growth 1997 - 2002.

^b Assumes Ontario TFP growth equal to US TFP growth 1997 - 2002.

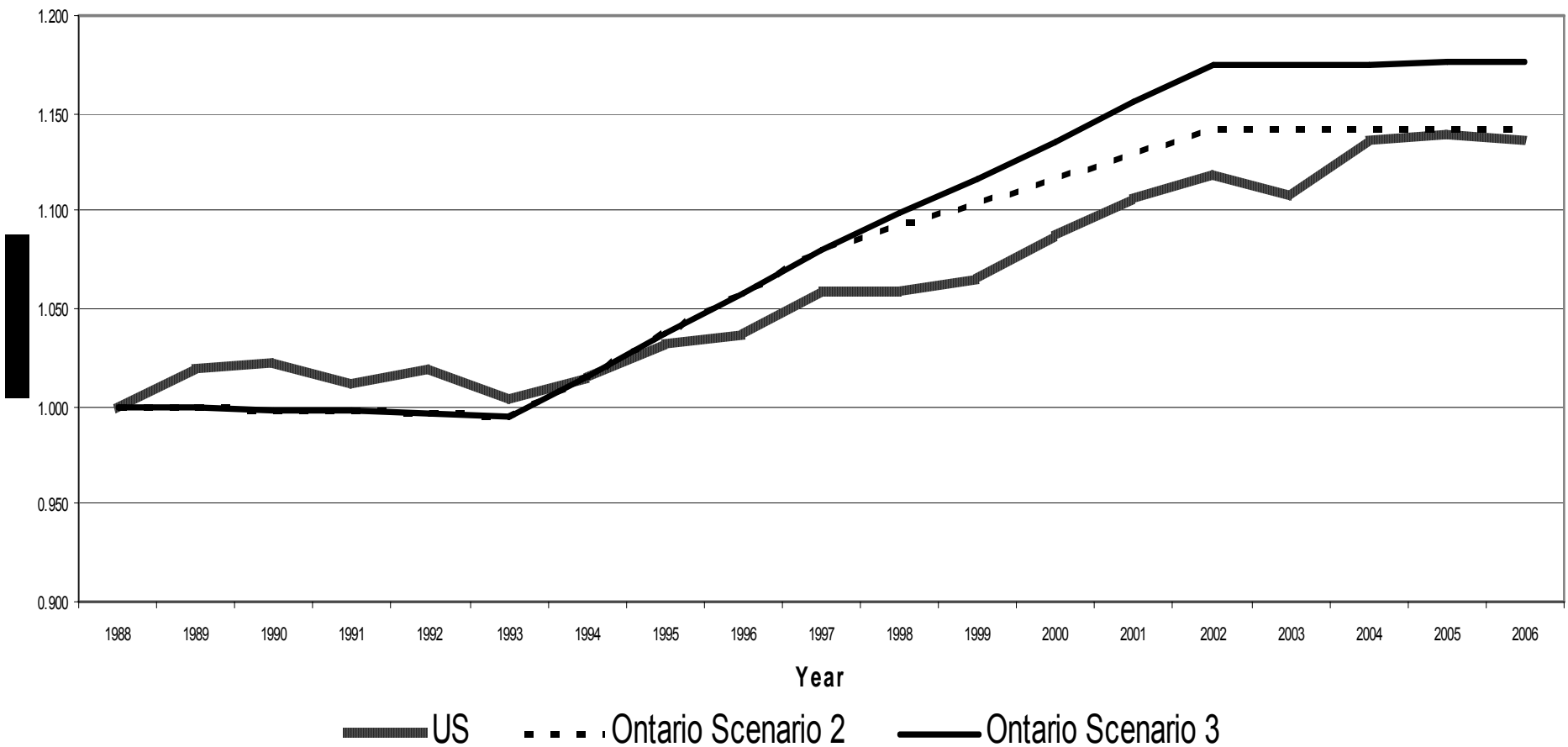
^c Assumes Ontario TFP growth 1997 - 2002 maintains proportion relative to US TFP growth from 1993 - 1997.

^d Assumes TFP growth 1997 - 2002 matches 2.05% rate as in 1993 - 1997.





Comparative TFP Experience US and Ontario Power Distributors





TFP Estimation (Con't)

PEG believes data show US TFP growth a reasonable proxy for Ontario

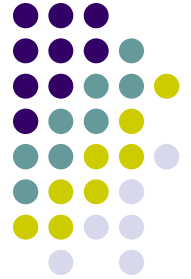
TFP trend estimated over 1995-2006 period based on our “start date analysis”

This TFP trend – and recommended productivity factor for IRM3 – is 0.88% pa



Table 13

Start Date Analysis for Determining Long Run TFP Trend



Year	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	Unemployment Rate	% Difference from 2006 Conditions
1990	4,016	1,260	5.6	-1.44%
1991	4,200	1,331	6.9	-1.62%
1992	4,441	1,040	7.5	-3.07%
1993	4,700	1,218	6.9	-1.72%
1994	4,483	1,220	6.1	-1.50%
1995	4,531	1,293	5.6	-0.87%
1996	4,713	1,180	5.4	-1.13%
1997	4,542	1,156	4.9	-1.08%
1998	3,951	1,410	4.5	-0.18%
1999	4,169	1,297	4.2	-0.25%
2000	4,460	1,229	4.0	-0.17%
2001	4,223	1,245	4.7	-0.79%
2002	4,284	1,393	5.8	-0.75%
2003	4,460	1,290	6.0	-1.15%
2004	4,224	1,260	5.5	-1.20%
2005	4,290	1,232	5.1	-1.02%
2006	4,315	1,397	4.6	0.00%

Coefficients	lhdd	lcdd	lur
Parameters	0.0352	0.0563	-0.0309
T-statistic	5.0607	7.6498	-1.8291





Estimation Consumer Dividend

PEG will look to econometric and index-based benchmarking results to inform values of consumer dividends

In both cases, starting point was PEG's previous comparative cost analysis for OM&A costs

>> has been updated, final results will be used as basis for consumer dividends

Econometric cost model used simple double-log cost form for benchmarking





Econometric Model of OM&A Expenses: Double Log Form

VARIABLE KEY

WL= Labour Price
 N= Number Retail Customers
 V= Retail Deliveries
 M= Distribution Line Circuit Kilometers
 F= % Forestation of Rural Service Territory
 UN= Percent of Distribution Plant that is Underground
 CS= Canadian Shield (binary)
 NCT= Non-Contiguous Service Territory (binary)

EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	T-STATISTIC	EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	T-STATISTIC
WL	0.794	4.835	F	0.014	2.992
N	0.643	20.738	UN	-0.059	-5.833
V	0.142	4.911	CS	0.015	3.522
M	0.140	8.871	NCT	0.004	1.650
Constant	15.788	2081.988			

Other Results

System Rbar-Squared 0.977
 Sample Period 2002-2005
 Number of Observations 324

Econometric Model of OM&A Expenses: Translog Form



VARIABLE KEY

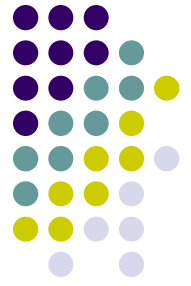
WL= Labour Price
 N= Number Retail Customers
 V= Retail Deliveries
 M= Distribution Line Circuit Kilometers
 UN= Percent of Distribution Plant that is Underground
 CS= Canadian Shield (binary)

EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	T-STATISTIC	EXPLANATORY VARIABLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATE	T-STATISTIC
WL	1.124	4.544	M	0.138	5.385
WLWL	4.294	0.522	MM	0.209	4.769
WLN	-3.727	-3.288	UN	-0.034	-3.216
WLV	5.356	5.707	CS	0.024	5.186
WLM	-2.423	-5.739	Constant	15.805	1754.127
N	0.576	14.465			
NN	-0.246	-0.957			
V	0.224	6.307			
VV	-0.208	-1.314			

Other Results

System Rbar-Squared 0.98
 Sample Period 2002-2005
 Number of Observations 324





Estimation Consumer Dividend (Con't)

PEG also constructed OM&A unit cost subindices

$$\text{Unit Cost} = \frac{\text{OM\& A cost}}{\text{comprehensive output quantity index}}$$

Company unit cost indexes compared to average unit cost index for each distributor's designated peer group

Companies then ranked in terms of relative efficiency on unit cost indexes (*i.e.* percentage difference between company unit cost index and peer group average unit cost)



Table 16

Effects of Cost Performance: Translog & Double Log Models

Years	Translog Model					Double Log Model					
	Benchmarked	Actual/Predicted [A]	Deviation Percentage [A-1]	P-Value	Excess Cost in \$	Rank	Actual/Predicted [A]	Deviation Percentage [A-1]	P-Value	Excess Cost in \$	Rank
Hydro 2000	2002-2005	0.686	-0.314	0.096	-74,601	1	0.647	-0.353	0.089	-88,784	1
Hydro One Brampton Networks	2002-2005	0.707	-0.293	0.001	-5,556,551	2	0.757	-0.243	0.012	-4,278,375	9
Hydro Hawkesbury	2002-2005	0.714	-0.286	0.007	-262,382	3	0.654	-0.346	0.000	-346,746	2
Newbury Power	2002-2005	0.717	-0.283	0.110	-16,382	4	0.835	-0.165	0.249	-8,156	16
Hearst Power	2002-2005	0.733	-0.267	0.011	-186,012	5	0.721	-0.279	0.005	-197,236	4
Kitchener-Wilmot Hydro	2002-2005	0.736	-0.264	0.001	-3,356,860	6	0.727	-0.273	0.001	-3,510,160	5
Tay Hydro Electric	2002-2005	0.767	-0.233	0.104	-392,542	7	0.703	-0.297	0.013	-307,747	3
Lakefront Utilities	2002-2004	0.767	-0.233	0.014	-221,328	8	0.819	-0.181	0.131	-286,424	14
Lakeland Power	2002-2005	0.773	-0.227	0.014	-565,560	9	0.820	-0.180	0.046	-422,585	15
Port Colborne (CNP)	2002-2005	0.775	-0.225	0.052	-416,948	10	0.751	-0.249	0.031	-475,272	8
Barrie Hydro	2002-2005	0.789	-0.211	0.054	-2,070,698	11	0.748	-0.252	0.031	-2,627,633	7
Grimsby Power	2002-2005	0.801	-0.199	0.045	-326,436	12	0.735	-0.265	0.006	-473,100	6
Cooperative Hydro Embrun	2002-2005	0.806	-0.194	0.026	-72,437	13	0.886	-0.114	0.167	-38,644	22
Cambridge & North Dumfries	2002-2005	0.811	-0.189	0.024	-1,649,361	14	0.842	-0.158	0.062	-1,331,706	17
Niagara-on-the-Lake Hydro	2002-2005	0.813	-0.187	0.028	-291,049	15	0.817	-0.183	0.042	-283,286	13
Chatham-Kent Hydro	2004-2005	0.818	-0.182	0.021	-1,045,214	16	0.807	-0.193	0.023	-1,131,966	12
Renfrew Hydro	2002-2005	0.827	-0.173	0.046	-150,659	17	0.775	-0.225	0.011	-208,202	11
Orangeville Hydro	2002-2005	0.849	-0.151	0.069	-294,264	18	0.905	-0.095	0.205	-171,832	25
E.L.K. Energy	2002-2005	0.874	-0.126	0.166	-242,263	19	0.937	-0.063	0.282	-114,357	30
Festival Hydro	2002-2005	0.875	-0.125	0.165	-423,298	20	0.878	-0.122	0.134	-409,824	20
Halton Hills Hydro	2002-2005	0.877	-0.123	0.107	-524,215	21	0.849	-0.151	0.093	-663,047	18
Wasaga Distribution	2002-2005	0.906	-0.094	0.158	-133,289	22	0.763	-0.237	0.025	-398,683	10
Fort Frances Power	2002-2005	0.907	-0.093	0.177	-93,677	23	0.863	-0.137	0.099	-144,073	19
Burlington Hydro	2002-2005	0.908	-0.092	0.171	-969,802	24	0.901	-0.099	0.170	-1,043,495	23
Hydro Ottawa	2002-2005	0.917	-0.083	0.096	-3,415,957	25	0.907	-0.093	0.093	-3,869,409	26
Guelph Hydro Electric Systems	2002-2005	0.931	-0.069	0.258	-554,396	26	0.977	-0.023	0.409	-175,301	40
Milton Hydro Distribution	2002-2005	0.934	-0.066	0.232	-85,131	27	0.944	-0.056	0.263	-212,953	31
Kenora Hydro Electric	2002-2005	0.934	-0.066	0.248	-250,934	28	0.950	-0.050	0.318	-63,302	33
St. Thomas Energy	2002-2005	0.940	-0.060	0.285	-159,655	29	0.965	-0.035	0.287	-93,043	35
Ottawa River Power	2002-2004	0.941	-0.059	0.298	-116,515	30	0.984	-0.016	0.358	-29,877	41
Peterborough Distribution	2002-2005	0.943	-0.057	0.280	-310,031	31	0.923	-0.077	0.233	-424,870	27
Oakville Hydro Electricity Distribution	2002-2005	0.947	-0.053	0.260	-511,115	32	0.993	-0.007	0.351	-73,990	42
Powerstream	2002-2005	0.954	-0.046	0.254	-1,610,386	33	0.974	-0.026	0.300	-847,161	37
West Perth Power	2002-2005	0.960	-0.040	0.061	-18,665	34	0.976	-0.024	0.080	-10,833	38
Waterloo North Hydro	2002-2005	0.966	-0.034	0.370	-291,019	35	0.967	-0.033	0.359	-282,562	36
Horizon Utilities	2002-2005	0.968	-0.032	0.252	-1,084,526	36	0.931	-0.069	0.235	-2,341,089	28
London Hydro	2002-2005	0.969	-0.031	0.383	-639,711	37	1.006	0.006	0.449	121,541	43
Espanola Regional Hydro Distribution	2003-2005	0.972	-0.028	0.197	-22,663	38	0.935	-0.065	0.129	-55,305	29
North Bay Hydro Distribution	2002-2005	0.974	-0.026	0.287	-118,142	39	0.905	-0.095	0.250	-485,664	24
Northern Ontario Wires	2002-2005	0.988	-0.012	0.370	-20,809	40	0.962	-0.038	0.314	-68,554	34
Haldimand County Hydro	2002-2005	0.990	-0.010	0.180	-50,003	41	1.169	0.169	0.084	718,639	67
Welland Hydro-Electric System	2002-2005	1.004	0.004	0.304	14,729	42	1.009	0.009	0.320	33,056	44
COLLUS Power	2002-2005	1.008	0.008	0.384	19,608	43	0.977	-0.023	0.404	-57,254	39
Innisfil Hydro Distribution Systems	2002-2005	1.022	0.022	0.163	53,493	44	0.884	-0.116	0.147	-321,759	21
Sioux Lookout Hydro	2002-2005	1.022	0.022	0.181	17,860	45	0.945	-0.055	0.182	-49,012	32
Woodstock Hydro Services	2002-2005	1.024	0.024	0.403	65,012	46	1.057	0.057	0.313	146,709	50
Clinton Power	2002-2005	1.025	0.025	0.364	8,369	47	1.161	0.161	0.146	48,855	65
PUC Distribution	2002-2005	1.034	0.034	0.188	196,030	48	1.023	0.023	0.250	141,529	45
West Nipissing Energy Services	2002-2005	1.041	0.041	0.311	28,231	49	1.051	0.051	0.311	35,115	49



Table 16, continued

Effects of Cost Performance: Translog & Double Log Models

	Years	Translog Model					Double Log Model						
		Benchmarked	Deviation from			Excess Cost in \$	Rank	Actual/Predicted	Deviation from			Excess Cost in \$	Rank
			Actual/Predicted	Sample Mean	P-Value				Sample Mean	P-Value			
[A]	[A]-1				[A]	[A]-1							
Parry Sound Power	2002-2005	1.042	0.042	0.197	34,146	50	1.061	0.061	0.207	48,700	51		
Middlesex Power Distribution	2002-2005	1.043	0.043	0.143	55,658	51	1.076	0.076	0.141	95,266	55		
Rideau St. Lawrence Distribution	2002-2005	1.058	0.058	0.290	62,738	52	1.074	0.074	0.259	78,955	54		
Grand Valley Energy	2002-2005	1.059	0.059	0.314	9,442	53	1.273	0.273	0.028	36,496	74		
Norfolk Power Distribution	2002-2005	1.067	0.067	0.264	240,460	54	1.067	0.067	0.263	240,460	53		
Brantford Power	2002-2005	1.076	0.076	0.246	433,404	55	1.102	0.102	0.212	569,121	59		
Orillia Power Distribution	2002-2005	1.078	0.078	0.191	189,182	56	1.081	0.081	0.194	198,879	58		
Bluewater Power Distribution	2002-2005	1.080	0.080	0.248	523,764	57	1.112	0.112	0.172	710,804	60		
Greater Sudbury Hydro	2002-2005	1.083	0.083	0.242	243,158	58	1.063	0.063	0.295	483,001	52		
Fort Erie (CNP)	2002-2005	1.083	0.083	0.146	627,525	59	1.050	0.050	0.199	149,442	48		
Terrace Bay Superior Wires	2002-2005	1.084	0.084	0.195	21,600	60	1.046	0.046	0.240	12,481	47		
Great Lakes Power	2002-2005	1.096	0.096	0.133	540,205	61	1.640	0.640	0.000	2,378,666	83		
Newmarket Hydro	2002-2005	1.097	0.097	0.259	453,026	62	1.112	0.112	0.265	513,062	61		
Dutton Hydro	2002-2005	1.099	0.099	0.262	13,588	63	1.314	0.314	0.094	36,182	76		
Thunder Bay Hydro Electricity Distribution	2002-2005	1.116	0.116	0.139	1,071,135	64	1.076	0.076	0.260	723,913	56		
Whitby Hydro Electric	2002, 2003, 2005	1.117	0.117	0.149	690,926	65	1.037	0.037	0.354	238,881	46		
Kingston Electricity Distribution	2003-2005	1.137	0.137	0.113	584,554	66	1.134	0.134	0.120	575,912	63		
Wellington North Power	2002-2005	1.138	0.138	0.109	102,360	67	1.079	0.079	0.253	61,896	57		
Enersource Hydro Mississauga	2002-2004	1.143	0.143	0.116	4,460,773	68	1.200	0.200	0.055	5,918,723	71		
Peninsula West Utilities	2002-2005	1.143	0.143	0.227	488,834	69	1.123	0.123	0.217	423,960	62		
Centre Wellington Hydro	2002-2005	1.181	0.181	0.111	215,739	70	1.185	0.185	0.091	221,737	69		
Westario Power	2002-2005	1.188	0.188	0.082	651,887	71	1.183	0.183	0.099	641,385	68		
Eastern Ontario Power (CNP)	2002-2005	1.192	0.192	0.130	177,762	72	1.165	0.165	0.190	155,462	66		
Niagara Falls Hydro	2002-2005	1.228	0.228	0.021	1,312,580	73	1.259	0.259	0.016	1,449,386	73		
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	2002-2005	1.232	0.232	0.027	26,111,812	74	1.365	0.365	0.003	37,005,031	79		
Essex Powerlines	2002-2005	1.259	0.259	0.024	1,138,847	75	1.224	0.224	0.053	1,013,796	72		
Veridian Connections	2002-2005	1.280	0.280	0.038	4,341,254	76	1.190	0.190	0.151	3,167,842	70		
ENWIN Powerlines	2002-2005	1.292	0.292	0.040	4,529,632	77	1.487	0.487	0.001	6,571,413	82		
West Coast Huron Energy	2002-2005	1.301	0.301	0.013	264,103	78	1.405	0.405	0.006	328,077	80		
Brant County Power	2002-2005	1.318	0.318	0.024	626,533	79	1.322	0.322	0.024	630,455	77		
Tillsonburg Hydro	2002-2005	1.339	0.339	0.079	328,599	80	1.146	0.146	0.177	165,491	64		
Chapleau Public Utilities	2002-2005	1.361	0.361	0.009	123,784	81	1.358	0.358	0.008	123,097	78		
Midland Power Utility	2002-2005	1.430	0.430	0.018	481,871	82	1.302	0.302	0.026	370,681	75		
Erie Thames Powerlines	2002-2005	1.435	0.435	0.002	1,128,102	83	1.428	0.428	0.007	1,115,095	81		

The following companies were excluded due to mergers: Asphodel Norwood Distribution, Aurora Hydro Connections, Gravenhurst Hydro Electric, Guelph Hydro Electric Systems (without Wellington Electric Distribution), Hamilton Hydro, Lakefield Distribution, Peterborough Distribution (without Asphodel Norwood and Lakefield), Powerstream (without Aurora), Scugog Hydro Energy, St. Catharines Hydro Utility Services, Veridian Connections (without Gravenhurst Hydro Electric and Scugog), and Wellington Electric Distribution

These companies were excluded from the sample due to missing or inaccurate data: Oshawa, PUC Networks (no retail volumes reported), Hydro One Networks (no deliveries to other LDCs reported), and Atikokan Hydro (zero underground plant reported).



Pacific Economics Group, LLC

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Table 17

Unit Cost and Productivity Indexes for Total OM&A Expenses ^{1, 2}

	Average OM&A Expenses	Unit Cost (Low Values suggest good cost management.)								Productivity (High values suggest good cost management.)							
		2002	2003	2004	2005	Average of Available Years	Average / Group Average [A]	Percentage Differences [A - 1]	Excess Cost Per Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	Average of Available Years	Average / Group Average [B]	Percentage Differences [B - 1]	Excess Cost Per Year
Unclassified																	
Hydro One Networks	\$322,140,448	1.182	1.169	1.113	1.307	1.193	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.846	0.866	0.925	0.804	0.860	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Northern LDCs																	
Hearst Power Distribution	\$512,184	0.776	0.701	0.857	0.883	0.804	0.634	-36.6%	-\$187,428	1.242	1.393	1.158	1.147	1.235	1.488	48.8%	-\$249,691
Lakeland Power Distribution	\$1,931,900	0.853	0.973	0.899	0.939	0.916	0.722	-27.8%	-\$536,842	1.136	1.009	1.111	1.084	1.085	1.307	30.7%	-\$593,093
Ottawa River Power	\$1,854,822	0.965	1.082	1.065	1.034	1.037	0.817	-18.3%	-\$338,669	0.946	0.855	0.883	0.928	0.903	1.088	8.8%	-\$162,845
Kenora Hydro Electric	\$1,210,292	1.124	1.166	1.188	1.171	1.162	0.917	-8.3%	-\$101,003	0.872	0.851	0.849	0.879	0.863	1.040	4.0%	-\$47,871
Sioux Lookout Hydro	\$831,596	1.109	0.924	1.297	1.399	1.182	0.932	-6.8%	-\$56,304	0.865	1.051	0.762	0.721	0.850	1.023	2.3%	-\$19,369
Espanola Regional Hydro Distribution	\$802,114	1.384	1.143	1.070	1.116	1.178	0.929	-7.1%	-\$56,908	0.696	0.854	0.928	0.907	0.846	1.019	1.9%	-\$15,542
Northern Ontario Wires	\$1,725,352	1.296	1.185	1.280	1.173	1.234	0.973	-2.7%	-\$46,983	0.753	0.834	0.785	0.874	0.812	0.978	-2.2%	\$38,601
Fort Frances Power	\$911,479	1.209	1.169	1.222	1.303	1.226	0.967	-3.3%	-\$30,455	0.793	0.831	0.809	0.773	0.802	0.966	-3.4%	\$31,405
Terrace Bay Superior Wires	\$278,342	1.690	1.486	1.382	1.681	1.560	1.230	23.0%	\$64,033	0.567	0.654	0.715	0.600	0.634	0.764	-23.6%	\$65,819
Chapleau Public Utilities	\$467,979	1.763	1.811	1.619	1.930	1.781	1.404	40.4%	\$189,143	0.547	0.539	0.613	0.525	0.556	0.669	-33.1%	\$154,689
Atikokan Hydro	\$738,959	1.511	2.581	1.732	1.659	1.870	1.475	47.5%	\$350,961	0.635	0.377	0.571	0.608	0.547	0.659	-34.1%	\$251,745
GROUP AVERAGE						1.268								0.830			
Large Northern LDCs																	
North Bay Hydro Distribution	\$4,678,187	1.029	1.063	0.995	0.867	0.989	0.773	-22.7%	-\$1,062,606	0.913	0.896	0.974	1.139	0.980	1.179	17.9%	-\$837,108
PUC Distribution	\$6,254,896	0.880	0.936	1.089	1.085	0.997	0.780	-22.0%	-\$1,378,448	1.068	1.017	0.889	0.910	0.971	1.167	16.7%	-\$1,046,056
Greater Sudbury Hydro	\$8,171,498	1.006	0.995	0.980	1.099	1.020	0.797	-20.3%	-\$1,655,383	0.958	0.981	1.013	0.921	0.968	1.164	16.4%	-\$1,341,231
Thunder Bay Hydro Electricity Dist.	\$10,287,890	1.055	1.094	1.055	1.023	1.057	0.826	-17.4%	-\$1,789,708	0.909	0.888	0.937	0.985	0.930	1.118	11.8%	-\$1,214,525
West Nipissing Energy Services	\$720,306	1.359	1.250	1.413	1.365	1.347	1.053	5.3%	\$37,956	0.692	0.762	0.686	0.724	0.716	0.861	-13.9%	\$100,341
Great Lakes Power	\$6,100,416	2.169	2.305	2.168	2.423	2.266	1.771	77.1%	\$4,705,664	0.433	0.413	0.446	0.407	0.425	0.511	-48.9%	\$2,983,487
GROUP AVERAGE						1.279								0.832			
Southwestern Small Town LDCs																	
Grimsby Power	\$1,314,250	0.722	0.708	0.799	0.848	0.769	0.677	-32.3%	-\$424,760	1.392	1.438	1.295	1.245	1.342	1.431	43.1%	-\$566,194
Niagara-on-the-Lake Hydro	\$1,267,288	0.838	0.757	0.851	0.792	0.810	0.712	-28.8%	-\$364,386	1.145	1.284	1.162	1.274	1.216	1.296	29.6%	-\$375,201
Halton Hills Hydro	\$3,744,491	0.918	0.851	0.863	0.796	0.857	0.754	-24.6%	-\$920,482	1.102	1.204	1.208	1.335	1.212	1.292	29.2%	-\$1,094,409
Orangeville Hydro	\$1,651,565	0.895	0.964	0.829	0.907	0.899	0.791	-20.9%	-\$345,247	1.125	1.059	1.252	1.167	1.151	1.227	22.7%	-\$374,498
Tay Hydro Electric Distribution	\$736,780	0.777	0.873	0.972	1.115	0.934	0.822	-17.8%	-\$131,108	1.283	1.157	1.056	0.939	1.108	1.181	18.1%	-\$133,653
COLLUS Power	\$2,463,634	0.903	0.859	0.919	0.907	0.897	0.790	-21.0%	-\$518,191	1.049	1.117	1.063	1.097	1.082	1.153	15.3%	-\$376,245
West Perth Power	\$450,079	N/A	1.251	1.224	0.766	1.080	0.951	-4.9%	-\$22,133	N/A	0.781	0.812	1.323	0.972	1.036	3.6%	-\$16,216
Norfolk Power Distribution	\$3,826,365	1.117	1.073	0.992	0.957	1.035	0.911	-8.9%	-\$341,897	0.863	0.911	1.001	1.059	0.959	1.022	2.2%	-\$82,806
Peninsula West Utilities	\$3,895,811	1.018	1.019	1.200	1.257	1.124	0.989	-1.1%	-\$43,211	0.987	0.998	0.862	0.839	0.922	0.982	-1.8%	\$68,705
Newbury Power	\$42,155	N/A	N/A	1.384	0.967	1.175	1.034	3.4%	\$1,446	N/A	N/A	0.724	1.057	0.891	0.949	-5.1%	\$2,135
Tillsonburg Hydro	\$1,302,458	0.943	1.299	1.169	1.380	1.198	1.054	5.4%	\$70,474	1.042	0.767	0.866	0.748	0.856	0.912	-8.8%	\$114,482
Wellington North Power	\$847,699	1.107	1.132	1.188	1.251	1.169	1.029	2.9%	\$24,612	0.870	0.862	0.835	0.809	0.844	0.900	-10.0%	\$84,973
Midland Power Utility	\$1,598,480	1.270	1.254	1.205	1.089	1.204	1.060	6.0%	\$96,072	0.741	0.761	0.805	0.908	0.804	0.857	-14.3%	\$228,960
Clinton Power	\$354,117	1.131	1.340	N/A	1.341	1.271	1.118	11.8%	\$41,878	0.860	0.736	N/A	0.762	0.786	0.838	-16.2%	\$57,535
Brant County Power	\$2,603,177	1.120	1.342	1.489	1.301	1.313	1.156	15.6%	\$405,733	0.861	0.728	0.667	0.779	0.759	0.809	-19.1%	\$498,502
West Coast Huron Energy	\$1,148,015	1.244	1.396	1.373	1.722	1.434	1.262	26.2%	\$300,593	0.799	0.721	0.746	0.607	0.718	0.766	-23.4%	\$268,982
Grand Valley Energy	\$171,219	1.529	1.468	1.585	1.832	1.604	1.411	41.1%	\$70,456	0.659	0.695	0.655	0.578	0.647	0.689	-31.1%	\$53,218
Dutton Hydro	\$155,646	1.311	1.436	2.335	1.638	1.680	1.478	47.8%	\$74,477	0.742	0.686	0.429	0.624	0.620	0.661	-33.9%	\$52,739
GROUP AVERAGE						1.136								0.938			

¹The output index was calculated using the elasticity weights drawn from our translog econometric cost model. The weights were 61.4% for customers, 23.9% for retail volume, and 14.7% for circuit KM of line.

²Companies are ranked by the productivity indexes.



Pacific Economics Group, LLC

Economic and Litigation Consulting

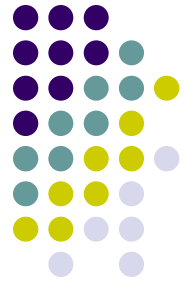


Estimation Consumer Dividend (Con't)

Econometric and unit cost estimates will then be used to divide industry into five groups

- Group I: Significantly superior cost performers
- Group II: Top third on OM&A index but not statistically significant cost performers
- Group III: Middle third on OM&A index, statistically average cost performers
- Group IV: Lower third on OM&A index, not statistically inferior cost performers
- Group V: Statistically inferior cost performers





Estimation Consumer Dividend (Con't)

Benchmarking evaluations then used to assign consumer dividend to all distributors in a group

<u>Group</u>	<u>Consumer Dividend</u>
I	0
II	0.15%
III	0.30%
IV	0.45%
V	0.60%

Dividend values based on judgment, but are “scaled” to be consistent with approved precedents





Recommendations

Overall recommendation

- Single industry TFP trend based on US TFP data trend = 0.88%
- Five consumer dividends between 0 and 0.6% based on Ontario benchmarking data
- Average X factor probably about 1.15%
 - >> less than X for all distributors in IRM1
 - >> somewhat greater than current X=1%, although X factor will decline for significantly superior cost performers

Future IR applications can put more weight on:

- Index-based Ontario TFP trends
- Total cost benchmarking for Ontario industry

